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FIFTH EDITION

2

Student's Book

Jack C. Richards
with Jonathan Hull and Susan Proctor

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CAMBRIDGE
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Informed by teachers

Teachers from all over the world helped develop *Interchange Fifth Edition*. They looked at everything – from the color of the designs to the topics in the conversations – in order to make sure that this course will work in the classroom. We heard from 1,500 teachers in:

- Surveys
- Focus Groups
- In-Depth Reviews

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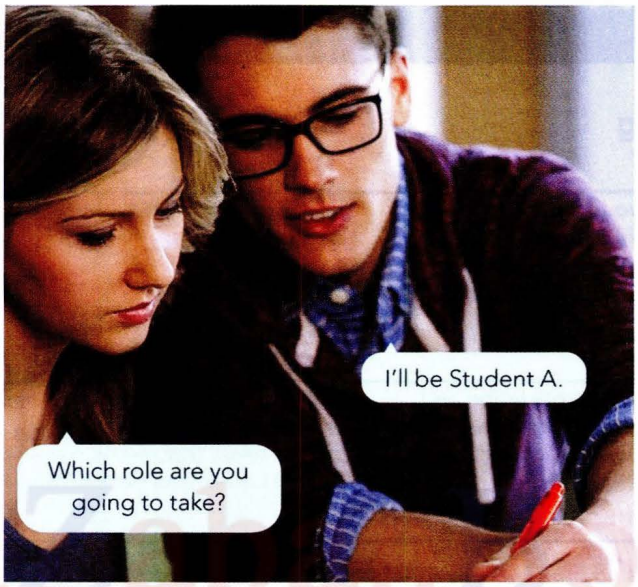

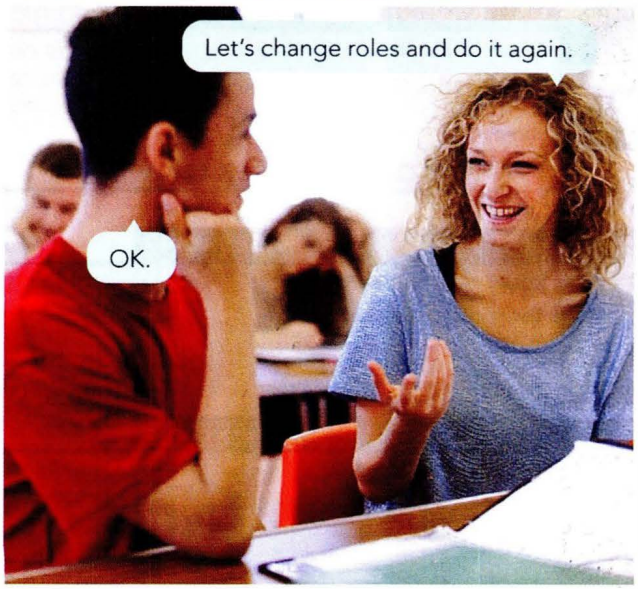

Plan of Book 2

Titles/Topics	Speaking	Grammar
UNIT 1 PAGES 2–7 **Good memories** People; childhood; memories	Introducing yourself; talking about yourself; exchanging personal information; remembering your childhood; asking about someone's childhood	Past tense; *used to* for habitual actions
UNIT 2 PAGES 8–13 **Life in the city** Transportation; transportation problems; city services **PROGRESS CHECK** PAGES 14–15	Talking about transportation and transportation problems; evaluating city services; asking for and giving information	Expressions of quantity with count and noncount nouns: *too many, too much, fewer, less, more, not enough*; indirect questions from Wh-questions
UNIT 3 PAGES 16–21 **Making changes** Houses and apartments; lifestyle changes; wishes	Describing positive and negative features; making comparisons; talking about lifestyle changes; expressing wishes	Evaluations and comparisons with adjectives: *not . . . enough, too, (not)* as . . . as; evaluations and comparisons with nouns: *not enough . . . , too much/many . . . , (not) as much/many . . . as; wish*
UNIT 4 PAGES 22–27 **Have you ever tried it?** Food; recipes; cooking instructions; cooking methods **PROGRESS CHECK** PAGES 28–29	Talking about food; expressing likes and dislikes; describing a favorite snack; giving step-by-step instructions	Simple past vs. present perfect; sequence adverbs: *first, then, next, after that, finally*
UNIT 5 PAGES 30–35 **Hit the road!** Travel; vacations; plans	Describing vacation plans; giving travel advice; planning a vacation	Future with *be going to* and *will*; modals for necessity and suggestion: *must, need to, (don't) have to, ought to, -'d better, should (not)*
UNIT 6 PAGES 36–41 **Sure! I'll do it.** Complaints; household chores; requests; excuses; apologies **PROGRESS CHECK** PAGES 42–43	Making requests; agreeing to and refusing requests; complaining; apologizing; giving excuses	Two-part verbs; *will* for responding to requests; requests with modals and *Would you mind . . . ?*
UNIT 7 PAGES 44–49 **What do you use this for?** Technology; instructions	Describing technology; giving instructions; giving suggestions	Infinitives and gerunds for uses and purposes; imperatives and infinitives for giving suggestions
UNIT 8 PAGES 50–55 **Time to celebrate!** Holidays; festivals; customs; celebrations **PROGRESS CHECK** PAGES 56–57	Describing holidays, festivals, customs, and special events	Relative clauses of time; adverbial clauses of time: *when, after, before*

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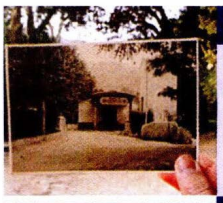
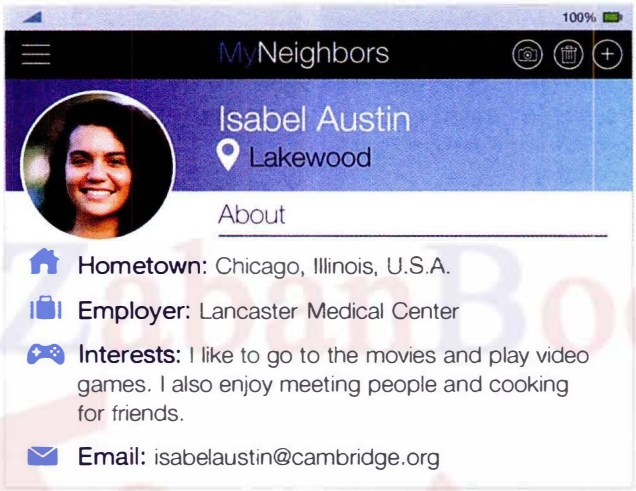
	Titles/Topics	Speaking	Grammar
	**UNIT 9** PAGES 58–63 **Only time will tell.** Life in the past, present, and future; changes and contrasts; consequences	Talking about change; comparing time periods; describing possible consequences	Time contrasts; conditional sentences with *if* clauses
	UNIT 10 PAGES 64–69 **I like working with people.** Abilities and skills; job preferences; personality traits; careers	Describing abilities and skills; talking about job preferences; describing personality traits	Gerunds; short responses; clauses with *because*
	PROGRESS CHECK PAGES 70–71		
	UNIT 11 PAGES 72–77 **It's really worth seeing!** Landmarks and monuments; world knowledge	Talking about landmarks and monuments; describing countries; discussing facts	Passive with *by* (simple past); passive without *by* (simple present)
	UNIT 12 PAGES 78–83 **It's a long story.** Storytelling; unexpected recent past events	Describing recent past events and experiences; discussing someone's activities lately	Past continuous vs. simple past; present perfect continuous
	PROGRESS CHECK PAGES 84–85		
	UNIT 13 PAGES 86–91 **That's entertainment!** Entertainment; movies and books; reactions and opinions	Describing movies and books; talking about actors and actresses; asking for and giving reactions and opinions	Participles as adjectives; relative pronouns for people and things
	UNIT 14 PAGES 92–97 **Now I get it!** Nonverbal communication; gestures and meaning; signs; drawing conclusions	Interpreting body language; explaining gestures and meanings; describing acceptable and prohibited behavior in different situations; asking about signs and their meaning	Modals and adverbs: *might, may, could, must, maybe, perhaps, probably, definitely*; permission, obligation, and prohibition
	PROGRESS CHECK PAGES 98–99		
	UNIT 15 PAGES 100–105 **I wouldn't have done that.** Money; hopes; predicaments; speculations	Speculating about past and future events; describing a predicament; giving advice and suggestions	Unreal conditional sentences with *if* clauses; past modals
	UNIT 16 PAGES 106–111 **Making excuses** Requests; excuses; invitations	Reporting what people said; making polite requests; making invitations and excuses	Reported speech: requests and statements
	PROGRESS CHECK PAGES 112–113		
	GRAMMAR PLUS PAGES 132–151		

1 Good memories

- Ask questions to get to know people
- Discuss childhoods

1 SNAPSHOT



Nicolás and Isabel are neighbors. Do you think they could be friends?
What social media sites do you belong to? Which one is your favorite?
Create your own online profile and share it with your classmates. What things do you have in common?

2 CONVERSATION Where did you learn to skateboard?

A Listen and practice.

Isabel: Oh, I'm really sorry. Are you OK?
Nico: I'm fine. But I'm not very good at this.
Isabel: Neither am I . . . . Hey, I like your shirt. Are you from Argentina?
Nico: Yes, I am, originally. I was born there.
Isabel: Did you grow up there?
Nico: Yes, I did, but my family moved here 10 years ago, when I was in middle school.
Isabel: And where did you learn to skateboard?
Nico: Here in the park. I only started about a month ago.
Isabel: Well, it's my *first* time. Can you give me some lessons?
Nico: Sure. Just follow me.
Isabel: By the way, my name is Isabel.
Nico: And I'm Nico. Nice to meet you.

B Listen to the rest of the conversation. What are two more things you learn about Isabel?

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7 PERSPECTIVES When I was a kid . . .

A Listen to these statements about changes. Check (✓) those that are true about you.

- ☐ **1.** "When I was a kid, I never used to play sports, but now I like to keep fit."
- ☐ **2.** "I used to go out with friends a lot, but now I don't have any free time."
- ☐ **3.** "When I was younger, I didn't use to collect anything, but now I do."
- ☐ **4.** "I didn't use to be a good student, but now I love to study and learn new things."
- ☐ **5.** "I never used to follow politics, but now I read the news online every morning."
- ☐ **6.** "I used to be really neat and organized, but now I'm very messy."
- ☐ **7.** "I used to care a lot about my appearance. Now, I'm too busy to care about how I look."

B **PAIR WORK** Look at the statements again. Which changes are positive? Which are negative?

"I think the first one is a positive change. It's good to exercise."

8 GRAMMAR FOCUS

Used to

***Used to* refers to something that you regularly did in the past but don't do anymore.**

Did you **use to** collect things?
Yes, I **used to** collect comic books.
No, I **didn't use to** collect anything, but now I collect old records.

What sports **did** you **use to** play?
I **used to play** baseball and volleyball.
I **never used to** play sports, but now I play tennis.

GRAMMAR PLUS see page 132

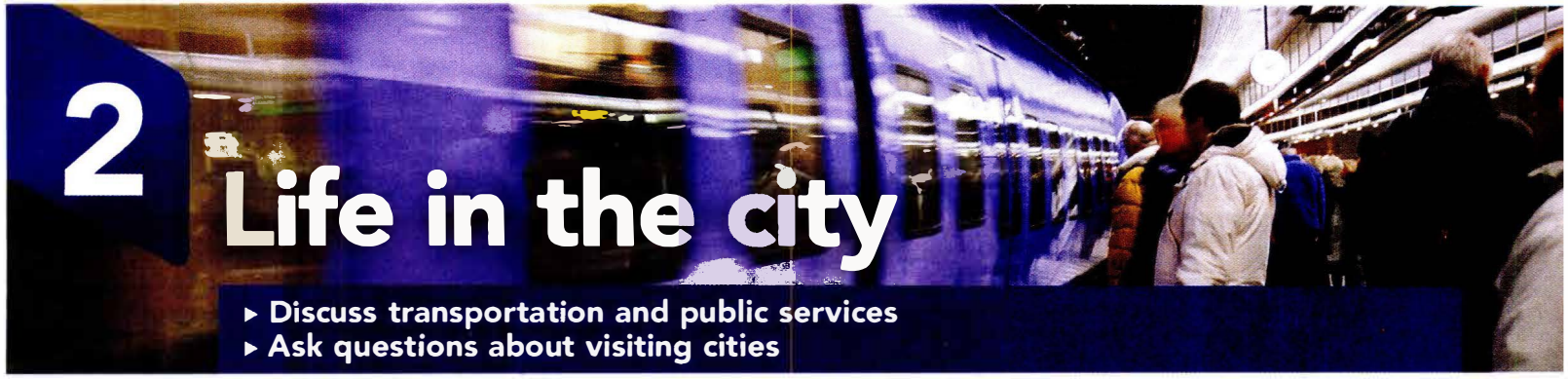
A Complete these questions and answers. Then compare with a partner.

1. **A:** Did you use to have any pets when you were a kid?
   B: Yes, I _____ have a white cat named Snowball.
2. **A:** _____ you and your classmates _____ play together after school?
   B: No, we _____ play during the week. We _____ study a lot.
3. **A:** What music _____ you _____ listen to?
   B: I _____ listen to rock a lot. Actually, I still do.
4. **A:** What hobbies _____ you _____ have when you were little?
   B: I _____ have any hobbies, but now I play chess every week.

B How have you changed? Write sentences about yourself using *used to* or *didn't use to*. Then compare with a partner. Who has changed the most?

your hairstyle
your hobbies
your taste in music
the way you dress

I used to wear my hair much longer.
I didn't use to have a beard.



2 Life in the city

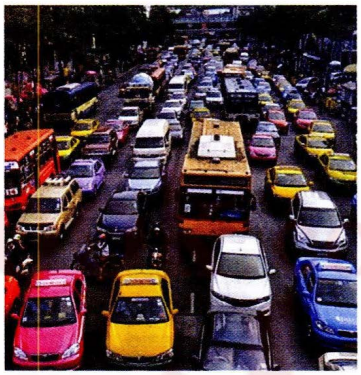
- Discuss transportation and public services
- Ask questions about visiting cities

1 WORD POWER Compound nouns

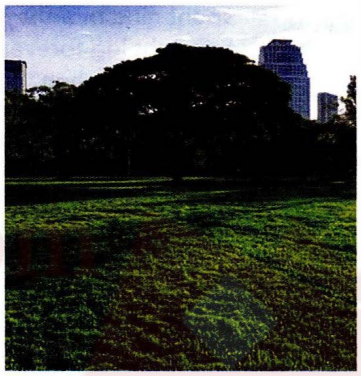
A Match the words in columns A and B to make compound nouns. (More than one combination may be possible.)

subway + station = subway station

A	B
bicycle	center
bus	garage
green	jam
parking	lane
recycling	light
street	space
subway	stand
taxi	station
traffic	stop
train	system



traffic jam



green space

B **PAIR WORK** Which of these things can you find where you live?

A: There are a lot of bus lanes.

B: Yes. But there isn't a subway system.

2 PERSPECTIVES City services

A Listen to these opinions about city services. Match them to the correct pictures.

YOUR VOICE COUNTS!

_____ 1. The streets are dark and dangerous. I don't think there are enough police officers. And we need more streetlights.

_____ 2. There's too much pollution from cars, motorcycles, and old buses. In cities with less pollution, people are healthier.

_____ 3. There should be fewer cars, but I think that the biggest problem is parking. There just isn't enough parking.

B **PAIR WORK** Does your city or town have similar problems? What do you think is the biggest problem?

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8 CONVERSATION Do you know where . . . ?

A Listen and practice.

Rachel: Excuse me. Do you know where the nearest ATM is?

Clerk: There's one down the street, across from the café.

Rachel: Great. And do you know where I can catch a bus downtown?

Clerk: Sure. Just look for the signs for "Public Transportation."

Rachel: OK. And can you tell me how often they run?

Clerk: They run every 10 minutes or so.

Rachel: And just one more thing. Could you tell me where the restrooms are?

Clerk: Right inside. Do you see where that sign is?

Rachel: Oh. Thanks a lot.

B Listen to the rest of the conversation. Check (✓) the information that Rachel asks for.

- ☐ the cost of the bus fare
- ☐ the cost of a city guide
- ☐ the location of a taxi stand
- ☐ the location of a bookstore

9 GRAMMAR FOCUS

Indirect questions from Wh-questions

Wh-questions with *be*	**Indirect questions**
Where is the nearest ATM?	Could you tell me **where the nearest ATM is**?
Where are the restrooms?	Do you know **where the restrooms are**?
Wh-questions with *do*	**Indirect questions**
How often do the buses run?	Can you tell me **how often the buses run**?
What time does the bookstore open?	Do you know **what time the bookstore opens**?
Wh-questions with *can*	**Indirect questions**
Where can I catch the bus?	Do you know **where I can catch the bus**?

GRAMMAR PLUS see page 133

A Write indirect questions using these Wh-questions. Then compare with a partner.

1. Where can I rent a car?
2. How much does a city tour cost?
3. How early do the stores open?
4. Where's the nearest Wi-Fi hotspot?
5. How much does a taxi to the airport cost?
6. What time does the post office open?
7. Where's an inexpensive hotel in this area?
8. How late do the nightclubs stay open?

B **PAIR WORK** Take turns asking and answering the questions you wrote in part A.

A: Do you know where I can rent a car?

B: You can rent one at the airport.

5 Wishes

A Which words or phrases often go with which verbs? Complete the chart.

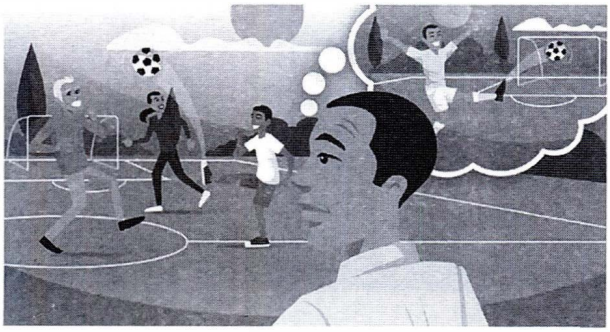
☐ guitar	☐ happier	☐ my own room	☐ soccer
☐ more free time	☑ healthy	☐ somewhere else	☐ to a new place

be	play	have	move
healthy			

B Describe what these people would like to change. Use *I wish* and words or phrases in part A.

1. I wish I were healthy.

2. _____



3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

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3 Making changes

- Compare houses and apartments
- Discuss life changes

1 WORD POWER Homes

A These words are used to describe houses and apartments. Which are positive (**P**)? Which are negative (**N**)?

bright	____	dingy	____	private	____
comfortable	____	expensive	____	quiet	____
convenient	____	huge	____	run-down	____
cramped	____	inconvenient	____	safe	____
dangerous	____	modern	____	small	____
dark	____	noisy	____	spacious	____

cramped

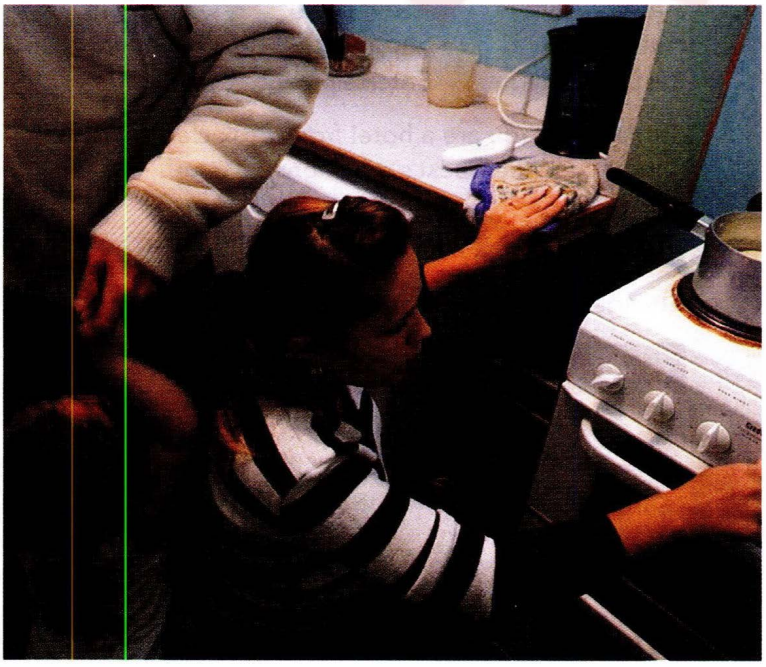
B **PAIR WORK** Tell your partner two positive and two negative features of your house or apartment.

"I live in a nice neighborhood. It's safe and very convenient. However, the apartment is a little cramped and kind of expensive."

2 PERSPECTIVES How's your new apartment?

A Listen to a family talk about their new apartment. Which opinions are about the building or the neighborhood? Which are about the apartment?

1. I don't like living in an apartment. We don't have as much privacy as we had in our old place.
2. I just can't sleep at night. The neighbors make too much noise. The building isn't as quiet as our old one.
3. The new apartment is too dark and too hot. There aren't enough windows.
4. Our new apartment isn't big enough for our family. We don't have a big kitchen anymore, so cooking is difficult.
5. The location is just as convenient as the old one, but there aren't as many good restaurants around.



B **PAIR WORK** Look at the opinions again. Talk about similar problems you have.

A: My next-door neighbors make too much noise. They have parties every Saturday.

B: My brother has the same problem. His neighbor's band practices all weekend!

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3 GRAMMAR FOCUS

Evaluations and comparisons

Evaluations with adjectives

Our apartment is**n't** big **enough** for our family.

This apartment is **too** hot.

Comparisons with adjectives

The building is**n't as** quiet **as** our old one.

The location is **just as** convenient **as** the old one.

Evaluations with nouns

There are**n't enough** windows.

The neighbors make **too much** noise.

Comparisons with nouns

We don**'t** have **as many** bedrooms **as** we used to.

We don**'t** have **as much** privacy **as** we had.

GRAMMAR PLUS *see page 134*

A Imagine you are looking for a house or an apartment to rent. Read the two ads. Then rewrite the opinions using the words in parentheses. Compare with a partner.

1. The house is 20 miles from downtown. (too)
2. It's not convenient enough. (too)
3. It has only one bathroom. (not enough)
4. The rent is very high. (too)
5. The apartment is too old. (not enough)
6. There are only two bedrooms. (not enough)
7. It's not spacious enough. (too)
8. There's only one parking space. (not enough)

It's too far from downtown.

B Write comparisons of the house and the apartment using these words and as . . . as. Then compare with a partner.

big	noisy
bedrooms	expensive
bathrooms	modern
spacious	convenient
private	parking spaces

The apartment isn't as big as the house.

The apartment doesn't have as many bedrooms as the house.

C GROUP WORK Which would you prefer to rent: the house or the apartment? Why?

A: I'd choose the apartment. The house isn't close enough to public transportation.

B: I'd rent the house because the apartment is too small.

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4 WORD POWER Travel preparations

A Complete the chart. Then add one more word to each category.

ATM card	cash	medication	plane ticket	swimsuit
backpack	first-aid kit	money belt	sandals	travel insurance
carry-on bag	hiking boots	passport	suitcase	vaccination

Clothing	Money	Health	Documents	Luggage

B **PAIR WORK** What are the five most important items you need for these vacations?

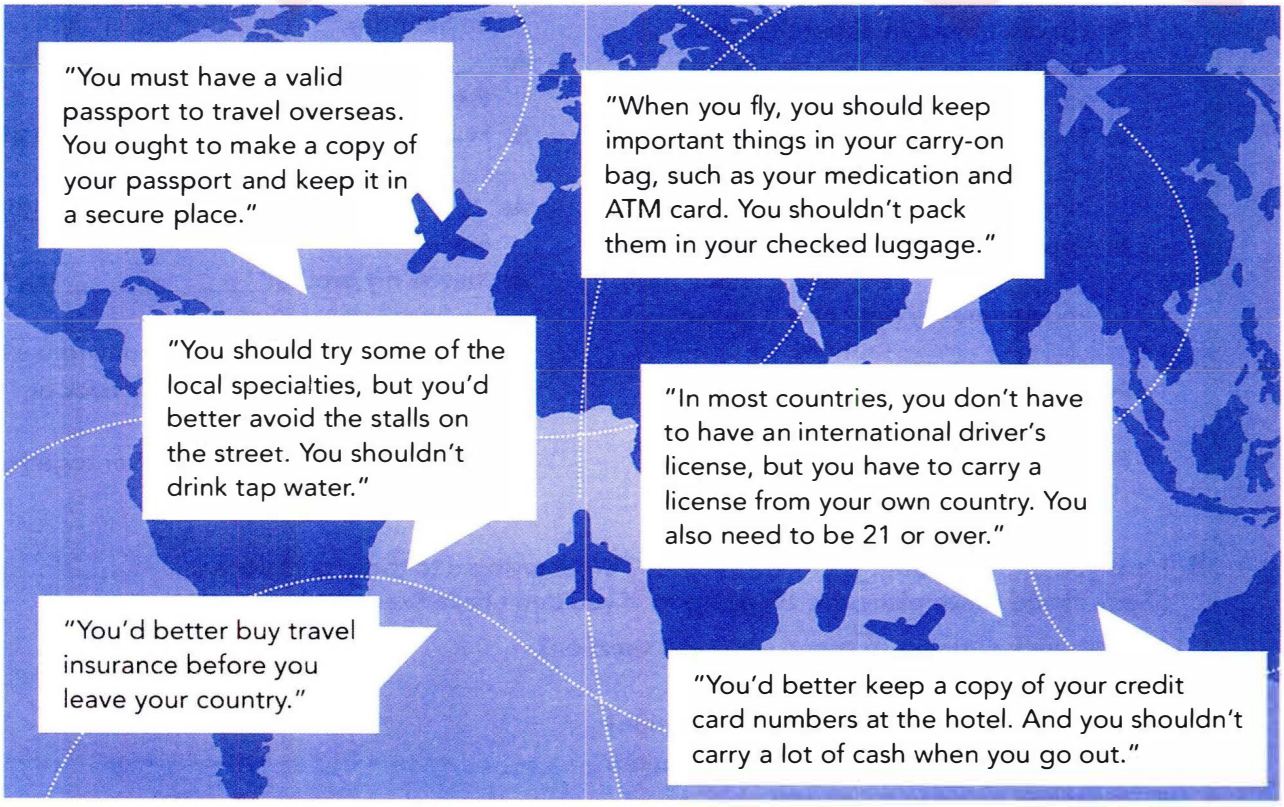
a beach vacation a rafting trip a trip to a foreign country

5 INTERCHANGE 5 Fun trips

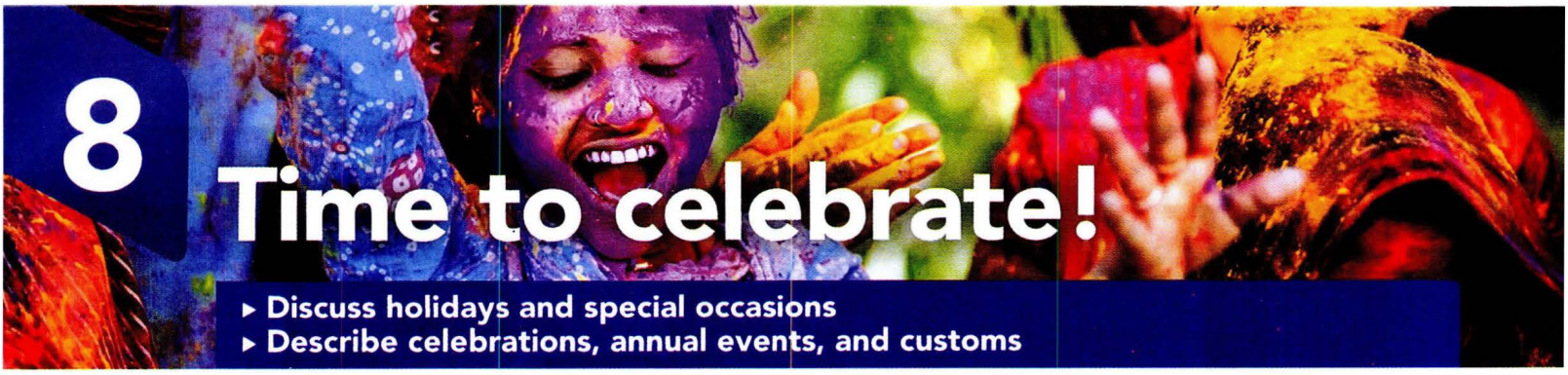
Decide between two vacations. Student A, go to Interchange 5A on page 118; Student B, go to Interchange 5B on page 120.

6 PERSPECTIVES Travel advisor

A Listen to these pieces of advice from experienced travelers. What topic is each person talking about?



B **PAIR WORK** Look at the advice again. Do you think this is all good advice? Why or why not?



8 Time to celebrate!

- Discuss holidays and special occasions
- Describe celebrations, annual events, and customs

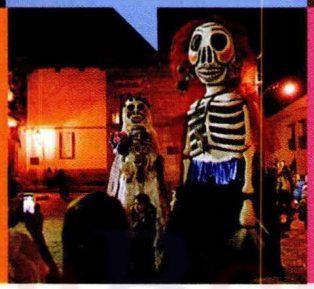
1 SNAPSHOT

HOLIDAYS AND FESTIVALS

Day of the Dead
November 2nd
Mexicans make playful skeleton sculptures and bake *pan de muerto* – bread of the dead.

Thanksgiving
November
In the United States, families get together, have a traditional meal, and give thanks for life and health.

Saint Patrick's Day
March 17th
People of Irish background wear green to celebrate their culture with parades, dancing, parties, and special foods.



Chinese New Year
January or February
Chinese people celebrate the lunar new year with fireworks and dragon dances.

Do you celebrate these or similar holidays in your country?
What other special days do you have?
What's your favorite holiday or festival?

2 WORD POWER Ways to celebrate

A Which word or phrase is not usually paired with each verb? Put a line through it. Then compare with a partner.

1. eat	candy	sweets	~~a mask~~
2. give	presents	a celebration	money
3. go to	decorations	a wedding	a party
4. have a	picnic	beach	meal
5. play	games	candles	music
6. send	cards	flowers	a barbecue
7. visit	relatives	food	close friends
8. watch	a birthday	a parade	fireworks
9. wear	costumes	invitations	traditional clothes

B **PAIR WORK** Do you do any of the things in part A as part of a cultural or family celebration? When? Tell your partner.

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9 Only time will tell.

- Discuss life in different times
- Discuss consequences

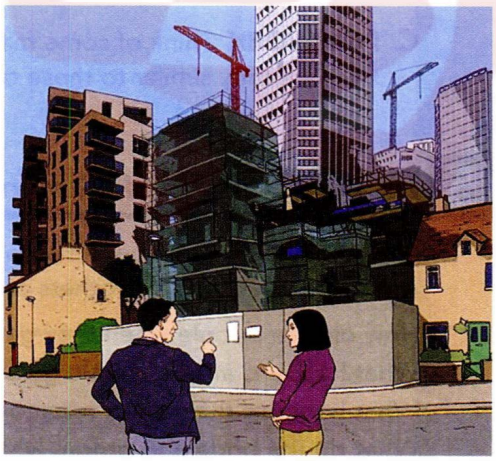
1 SNAPSHOT

	PAST	PRESENT	FUTURE
EDUCATION	• printed books • blackboard	• e-books • digital content	• virtual classrooms • learning pills
WORK	• time clocks • assembly line	• frequent career changes • multiple workplaces	• intelligent robots • 2-hour work day
TRANSPORTATION	• steam trains • ocean liners	• non-polluting vehicles • shared cars	• driverless cars • teleportation

Which of these changes are the most important? How have they affected the way we live?
Do you think any of the future developments could happen in your lifetime?
Can you think of two other developments that could happen in the future?

2 CONVERSATION That's a thing of the past!

A Listen and practice.



Tom: I hardly recognize our old neighborhood. A few years ago, there were just houses around here.

Mia: I know. They're building a lot of new apartments. The whole neighborhood's different.

Tom: Remember the little burger restaurant we used to go to after school, Hamburger Heaven?

Mia: Of course . . . Now it's another office tower. And I hear they're tearing down our high school. They're going to build a shopping mall.

Tom: That's such a shame. Pretty soon the neighborhood will just be a bunch of malls. And maybe there won't be any schools anymore.

Mia: Probably not. Kids will study from their computers anywhere they want.

Tom: So they won't hang out with their friends after school? That's too bad. I enjoyed meeting our friends at that burger place after class.

Mia: Seriously? That's a thing of the past! Nowadays, kids only meet online.

B Listen to the rest of the conversation. What else has changed in their neighborhood?

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13 READING

A Scan the article. Where is Aguaviva? Who is Luis Bricio?

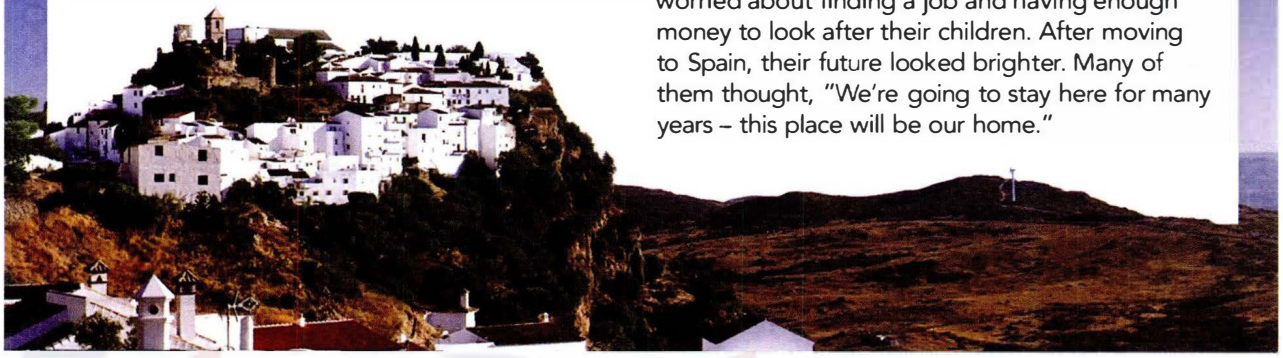
AGUAVIVA: FIGHTING FOR A FUTURE

Twenty years ago, Aguaviva, a small village in the north of Spain, was dying. Young people wanted more opportunities, so they moved away to the cities. By 1991, there were only 618 people left, and most of them were old. Many of the houses were empty and falling down, and the local school had very few children. Aguaviva's future looked dark.

In 2000, the mayor, Luis Bricio, decided something had to change. He wondered, "How can I bring this place back to life?" He knew the village needed people, but from where? Then he had a brilliant idea. He flew 6,300 miles to Buenos Aires and started telling everyone about Aguaviva. He spoke on the radio and put advertisements in newspapers. The ads said, "If you are married with two children under the age of 12, we'll offer you a home, a job, free health care and education for at least five years." The following year, he did the same thing in Romania.

Many families accepted the offer and Aguaviva began to change. The village school went from having 37 students to more than 80 in three years. The sound of children shouting and playing has made the local people feel so much younger. The economy began to improve, too. There was work for builders repairing the old houses, and a factory making electrical parts for cars opened.

Of course, not everything was easy. The people from Buenos Aires were used to a big city, so living in a small village with little public transportation was difficult at first. The Romanians had to learn a new language. And they all missed their family and friends back home. But everybody had new opportunities, too. Before, many of the parents had worried about finding a job and having enough money to look after their children. After moving to Spain, their future looked brighter. Many of them thought, "We're going to stay here for many years – this place will be our home."



B Read the article. Then answer the questions.

1. Why did young people start leaving Aguaviva?
2. How did Luis Bricio try to attract people to Aguaviva?
3. How did the school change after the year 2000?
4. What kinds of new jobs were there in Aguaviva?
5. What problems did the families from Argentina and Romania have?

C Who would make the following comments? Choose the correct words from the box.

Luis Bricio	young people from Aguaviva
elderly people from Aguaviva	new immigrants

1. "I'm not going back home because life is better here." _____
2. "I can't stay here. There are no jobs for people of my age." _____
3. "I'm going to make this village a better place." _____
4. "I love having all these kids around me – I don't feel so old." _____

D Do you think Luis Bricio had a good idea? Would you move to a place like this? What would you miss most about home?

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12 READING

A Skim the advertisement. Which three cross-cultural problems does it mention?

GLOBAL WORK SOLUTIONS

At GW Solutions, we recognize the importance of cross-cultural training for U.S. employees working abroad. Lack of cultural understanding results in lost contracts and less business. Here are some examples of what our courses can teach you.

In the U.S.A., we say that time is money. For American workers, punctuality and timetables are always important. At work, people concentrate on the task they are doing. They usually do not spend a lot of time on small talk. However, it's important to realize that not all cultures see time in this way. In many African countries, for example, getting work done isn't the only valuable use of time. Spending time at work to build close relationships with colleagues is equally important. It's important to ask about your colleague's personal life. Understanding these cultural differences is essential for working in a global team. If an American doesn't realize this, he or she might think that an African colleague who spends a lot of time chatting with co-workers is being lazy or avoiding doing his or her work. And an African worker might think their American colleague is the rudest person they've ever met!

In the U.S.A., written agreements are essential. Business deals are always agreed through a contract and once it has been signed, we consider it to be final. The conditions of the agreement don't usually change without the signing of another contract. But you may do business in places where this is not the case. In China, for example, people generally place more trust in a person's word than in a signed contract. Once a good relationship exists, a simple handshake might be enough to reach a business deal.

In the U.S.A., workers generally speak directly, and they openly disagree with colleagues. This kind of "straight talk" is seen as a mark of honesty. But where we see honesty, others may see rudeness. In some parts of Asia, open disagreement with colleagues may not be acceptable because it makes people feel embarrassed. Instead, you should stop and think for a while. Afterward you could say, "I agree in general, but could a different idea work in this situation?" And your body language is important, too. In the West, direct eye contact is good because it's a sign of honesty. In some Asian cultures, it's polite to avoid looking directly at your colleagues in order to show respect.

Did you learn something new? Need to know more? Sign up for one of our training courses and learn how to do business wherever you go.

B Read the advertisement. Then correct the sentences.

1. Ideas about work time are the same in Africa and the U.S.A.
2. Written contracts are more important in China than in the U.S.A.
3. American and Asian workers have similar ways of communicating.

C Complete these sentences with words from the advertisement.

1. In the U.S.A., being _____ is very important at work.
2. African workers like to have strong _____ with their co-workers.
3. In China, people might agree to a business deal with a _____.
4. For Americans, it's normal to _____ openly when they have a different opinion.
5. Some workers _____ making eye contact when talking to others.

D Look at the sentences in part C. Are they true for your country? What advice would you give to a foreigner coming to work in your country?

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13 READING

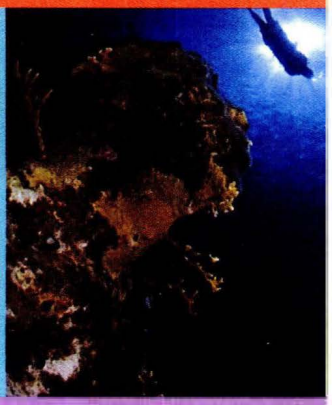
A Scan the advertisements. How many types of toilets can you see at the museum? When were the underwater sculptures designed? How big is the world's smallest book?

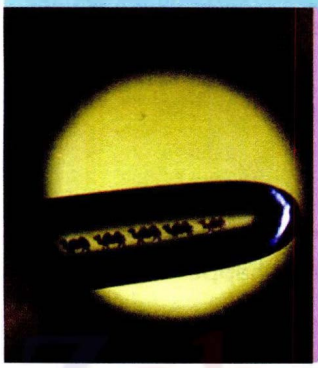
A SULABH INTERNATIONAL MUSEUM OF TOILETS, NEW DELHI, INDIA

Ever wondered about the history of toilets? Probably not! But visit the fascinating Sulabh Museum and see just how interesting they can be. Admire nearly 300 different toilets dating back to 2500 B.C.E. Some are beautifully decorated, one is made of solid gold, and there is an electric toilet that works without water. The star of the collection is a copy of a 16th century toilet. It was used by King Louis XIV of France – sometimes while speaking to his government. See drawings, photographs, and poems about toilets, too. One photo shows a toilet that was used by an elephant!

B UNDERWATER MUSEUM, CANCUN, MEXICO

Join one of our unique tours and discover an amazing underwater world 27 feet below the sea. Designed by Jason deCaires Taylor in 2009, it has over 450 sculptures. They are made from natural materials and show art and nature existing side by side. The *Silent Evolution* shows men, women, and children standing together on the seabed. They look so real that you'll want to talk to them. There are also sculptures of a house and a life-size Beetle car. The sculptures are covered in beautiful corals, and their appearances are constantly changing. Watch as an incredible variety of fish swim in and out of them.





C MICROMINIATURE MUSEUM, KIEV, UKRAINE

Small really is beautiful in this museum of art with a difference. The exhibits, created by artist Nikolai Syadristy, are so tiny they can only be seen clearly with a microscope. Read the world's smallest book – it is only 0.6 millimeters in size, but contains twelve pages of poems and drawings. There is a chess set on the head of a pin and the world's smallest electric motor. It is 20 times smaller than a piece of sand. Look closely at the eye of a needle and discover the seven camels inside. Read the words "Long Live Peace" not on paper, but written on a human hair!

B Read the advertisements. Find the words in *italics* below. Then circle the meaning of each word.

1. Something *fascinating* makes you feel very **interested / angry**.
2. The *star* of a collection is the **worst / best** part.
3. A *unique* thing is **different from / the same as** all others.
4. If something is changing *constantly*, it's changing **very little / all the time**.
5. An *exhibit* is an object that is **on show / for sale**.
6. A *needle* is a metal object that is used for **cutting / sewing**.

C Read the comments of three visitors to the museums. Write the letter (A, B, or C) of the museum you think they visited.

_____ **1.** "I just don't know how he made such little things."
_____ **2.** "I can't believe that an animal would use something like that."
_____ **3.** "I felt a little afraid about going down, but it was a great experience in the end."

D Which museum would you most like to visit? Why?

13 That's entertainment!

- Discuss popular entertainment
- Discuss movies and famous Hollywood names

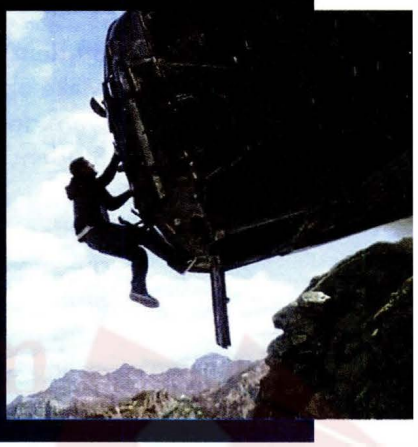
1 SNAPSHOT

MOVIE TRIVIA

Black Mass (2015) Sienna Miller spent months rehearsing and filming, but in the end, the director decided to cut out all her scenes for "narrative reasons."

Django Unchained (2012) In the movie, Leonardo DiCaprio was supposed to slam a table, but accidentally slammed a glass and cut his hand. The scene was so good that the director decided to incorporate it.

Furious 7 (2015) Actor Paul Walker died while still shooting the movie. The director used computer technology and stunts to finish the remaining scenes.



Avatar (2009) The special effects were so expensive that director James Cameron had to wait 10 years to make the movie.

The Princess and the Frog (2009) After watching the movie, about fifty children got sick with salmonella from kissing frogs.

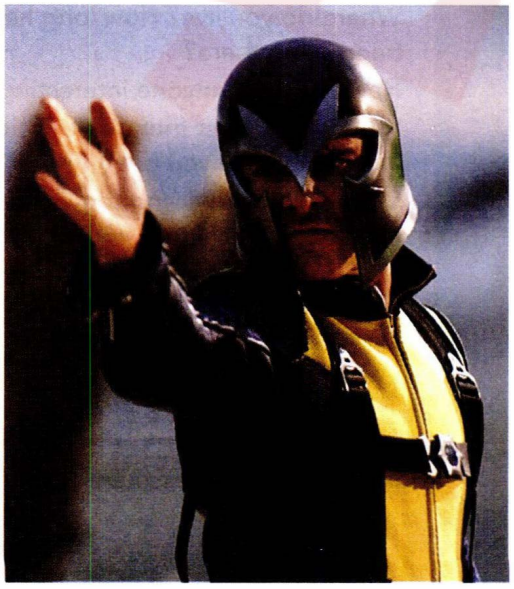
Paranormal Activity (2007) This movie only cost $15,000 to make, but it made $9.1 million in its first week.

Which of the movie trivia do you find most interesting?
Do you know any other movie trivia?
Which of these movies have you seen? Did you enjoy it? Which would you like to watch?

2 CONVERSATION I think they're boring.

A Listen and practice.

Danny: It's so hot out. Do you want to stay in and watch a movie this afternoon?
Gina: Hmm. Maybe. What do you want to see?
Danny: How about an *X-Men* movie? I've heard that the early ones are really interesting.
Gina: For you, maybe. I'm not interested in action movies. Actually, I think they're boring.
Danny: What about that new movie based on one of Stephen King's novels?
Gina: I don't know. I'm always fascinated by his books, but I'm not in the mood for a horror movie.
Danny: Well, what do you want to see?
Gina: How about a Game *of Thrones* marathon? It's my favorite series ever.
Danny: OK, but only if you make us some popcorn.



B Listen to the rest of the conversation. What happens next? What do they decide to do?

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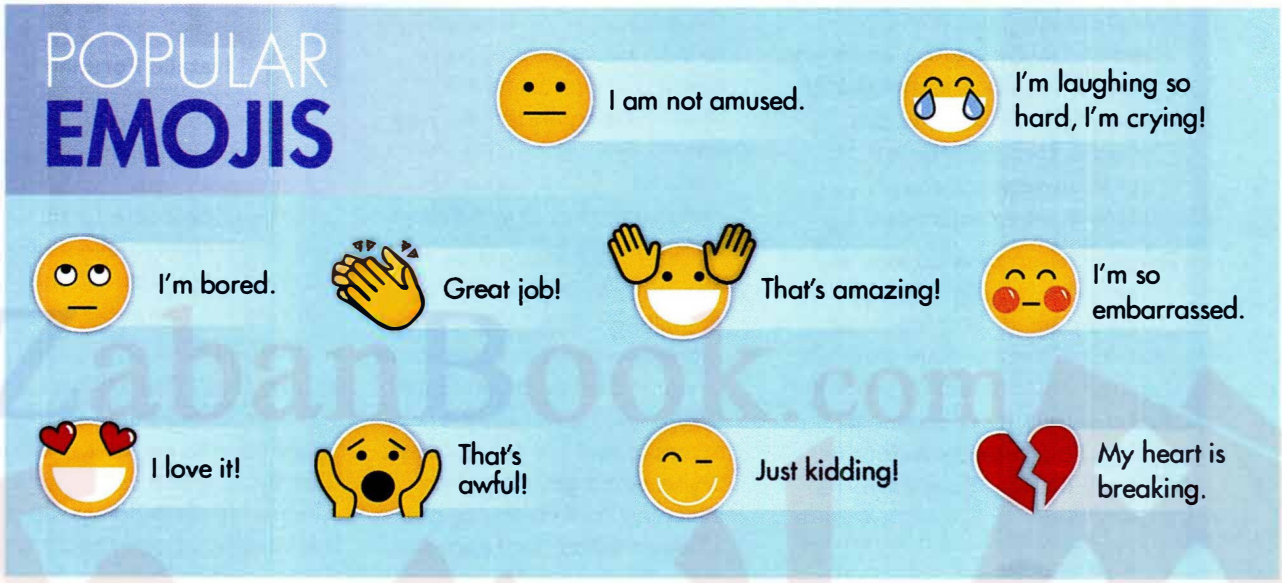
14 Now I get it!

- Discuss the meaning of gestures and body language
- Discuss rules and recognize common signs

1 SNAPSHOT

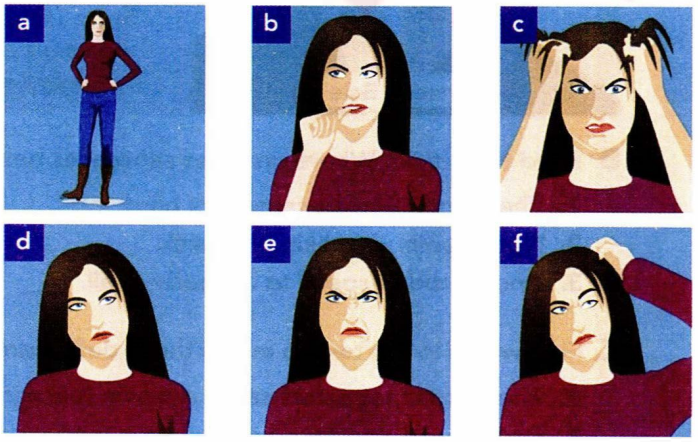


Do you use these emojis? In what situations do you use them?
What other expressions can you use emojis to convey?
What is the weirdest emoji you've ever seen? the funniest? the hardest to understand?

2 WORD POWER Body language

A What is this woman doing in each picture? Match each description with a picture. Then compare with a partner.

1. She's scratching her head. _____
2. She's biting her nails. _____
3. She's rolling her eyes. _____
4. She's tapping her foot. _____
5. She's pulling her hair out. _____
6. She's wrinkling her nose. _____



B **GROUP WORK** Use the pictures in part A and these adjectives to describe how the woman is feeling.

annoyed	confused	embarrassed	frustrated	irritated
bored	disgusted	exhausted	impatient	nervous

"In the first picture, she's tapping her foot. She looks impatient."

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5 PRONUNCIATION Pitch

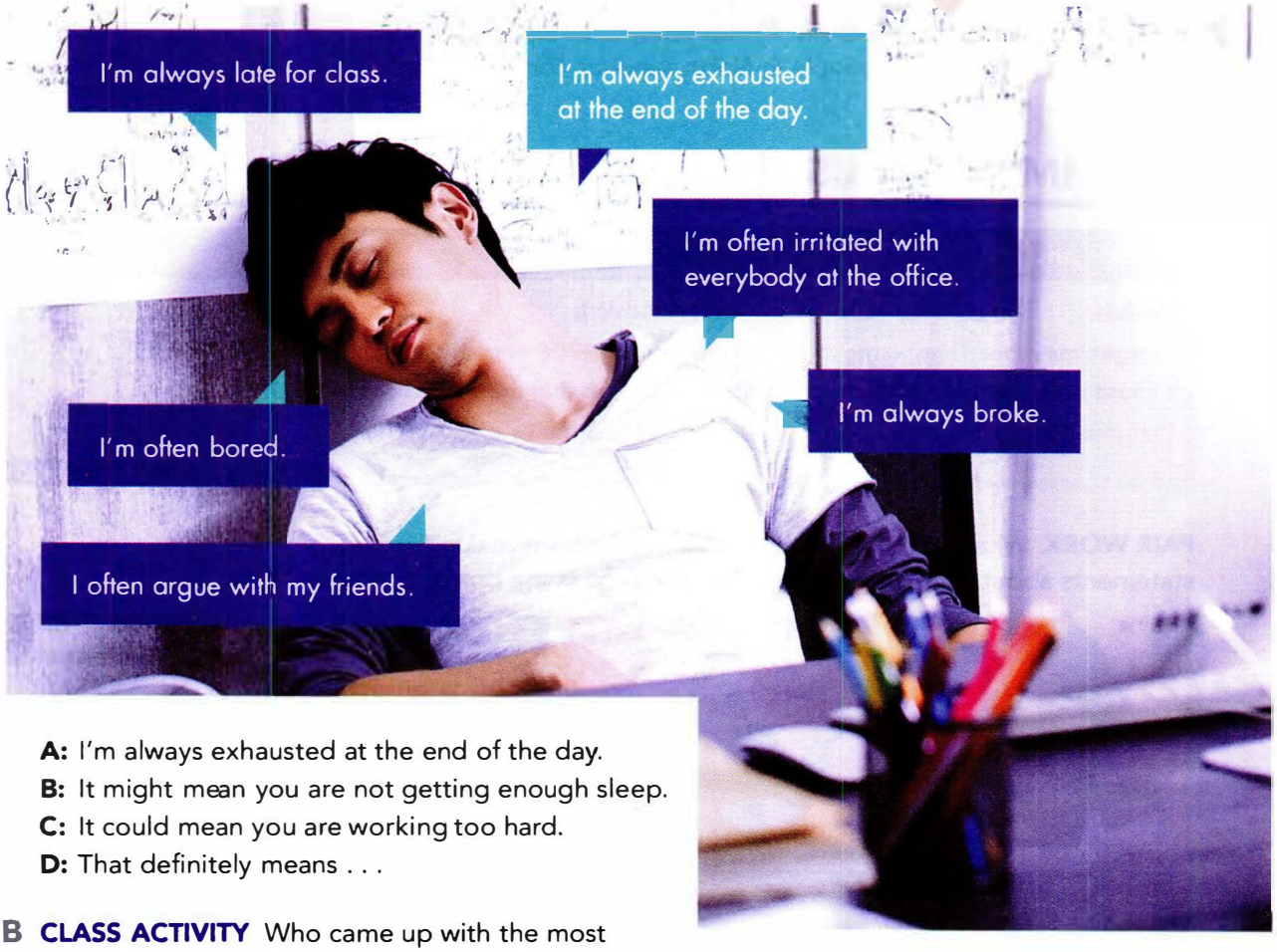
A Listen and practice. Notice how pitch is used to express certainty or doubt.

	Certain	Uncertain
A: Do you think her gesture means "no"?	**B:** Definitely.	**B:** Probably.
A: Do you understand what her gesture means?	**B:** Absolutely.	**B:** Maybe.

B **PAIR WORK** Take turns asking yes/no questions. Respond by using *absolutely*, *definitely*, *maybe*, *probably*, and your own information. Pay attention to pitch.

6 SPEAKING What's the matter with me?

A **GROUP WORK** Imagine you have one of these problems. What could explain it?



A: I'm always exhausted at the end of the day.
B: It might mean you are not getting enough sleep.
C: It could mean you are working too hard.
D: That definitely means . . .

B **CLASS ACTIVITY** Who came up with the most interesting explanation in your group? the most unexpected?

7 INTERCHANGE 14 Casual observers

Interpret people's body language. Go to Interchange 14 on page 128.

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8 PERSPECTIVES Rules and regulations

A What do you think these signs mean? Listen and match each sign with the correct meaning.

a. You can swim here.
b. You aren't allowed to take photos here.
c. You have to fasten your seat belts.
d. You've got to take off your shoes to enter.
e. You are allowed to park here.
f. You can't turn left.
g. Pets aren't allowed in this area.
h. You have to turn off electronic devices in this area.

B PAIR WORK Where might you see the signs in part A? Give two suggestions for each one.

"You might see this one by a lake . . ."

9 GRAMMAR FOCUS

Permission, obligation, and prohibition

Permission	Obligation	Prohibition
You **can** swim here.	You **have to** fasten your seat belt.	You **can't** turn left.
You**'re allowed to** park here.	You**'ve got to** take off your shoes.	Pets **aren't allowed** in this area.

GRAMMAR PLUS see page 145

A PAIR WORK Use the language in the grammar box to talk about these signs.

A: This first sign means you've got to use the stairs in case of a fire.
B: Yes, I think you're right. And the second one means you aren't allowed to . . .

B CLASS ACTIVITY What are some of the rules in your office or school?

A: In my office, we can't eat at our desks.
B: We can't either, but we're allowed to have water.
C: We're allowed to eat at our desks, but we have to clean up afterward.

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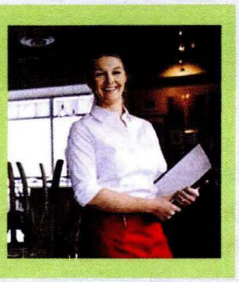
INTERCHANGE 9 Cause and effect

A Read the questions on the cards. Check (✓) the box for your opinion.

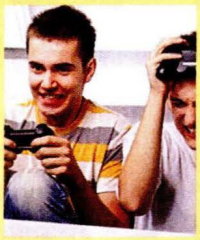
1. If teens work part-time, they won't do well in school.

- ☐ I agree.
- ☐ I don't agree.
- ☐ It depends.



2. If kids play violent video games, they will become violent themselves.

- ☐ I agree.
- ☐ I don't agree.
- ☐ It depends.



3. If people decrease their screen time, they'll talk more with their families.

- ☐ I agree.
- ☐ I don't agree.
- ☐ It depends.

4. If a woman gets married very early, she won't invest time in her career.

- ☐ I agree.
- ☐ I don't agree.
- ☐ It depends.

5. If a woman works outside the home, her children won't be happy.

- ☐ I agree.
- ☐ I don't agree.
- ☐ It depends.

6. If a child has brothers and sisters, he or she won't ever feel lonely.

- ☐ I agree.
- ☐ I don't agree.
- ☐ It depends.

7. If you have too many online friends, you'll have fewer "real" friends.

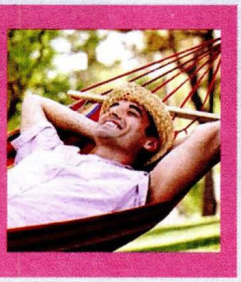
- ☐ I agree.
- ☐ I don't agree.
- ☐ It depends.

8. If there is a heavy fine for littering, our streets will be much cleaner.

- ☐ I agree.
- ☐ I don't agree.
- ☐ It depends.

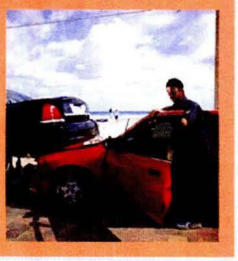
9. If people work only two days a week, their lives will improve.

- ☐ I agree.
- ☐ I don't agree.
- ☐ It depends.



10. If teens have a lot of freedom, they will get in trouble more often.

- ☐ I agree.
- ☐ I don't agree.
- ☐ It depends.



B **GROUP WORK** Compare your opinions. Be prepared to give reasons for your opinions.

A: I think if teens work part-time, they won't do well in school.
B: I don't really agree.
C: Why not?
B: If they work part-time, they'll become more responsible. That's a positive consequence.

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INTERCHANGE 10 You're hired.

A PAIR WORK Look at the following job description. Write an ad for your ideal job.

JOB FINDER | About | Careers | Education | Job search

Activities Director

Requirements:

Experience working with tourists
A "people person"
Outgoing and creative personality

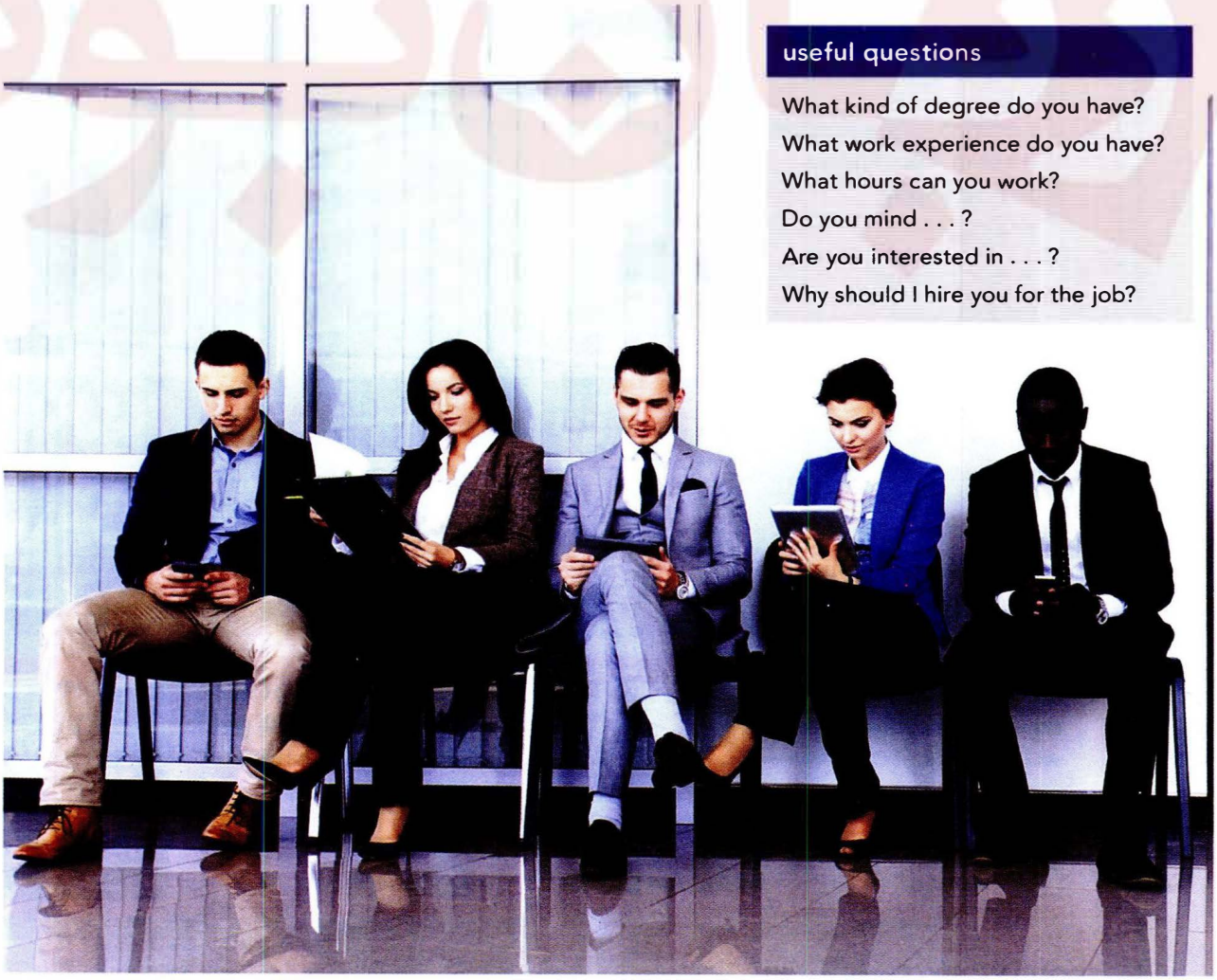
Responsibilities:

Organize all leisure activities on a popular cruise ship, including planning daily tours, special onboard activities, and nightly entertainment

B PAIR WORK Take turns interviewing your classmates for the job you have created. Get as much information as you can to find the right person for the job.

useful questions

What kind of degree do you have?
What work experience do you have?
What hours can you work?
Do you mind . . . ?
Are you interested in . . . ?
Why should I hire you for the job?



C GROUP WORK Who would you hire for the job you posted? Why?

D CLASS ACTIVITY Compare the ideal jobs you created in part A. How are they similar? How are they different?

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INTERCHANGE 15 Tough choices

A What would you do in each of these situations? Circle **a**, **b**, or **c**.
If you think you would do something else, write your suggestion next to **d**.

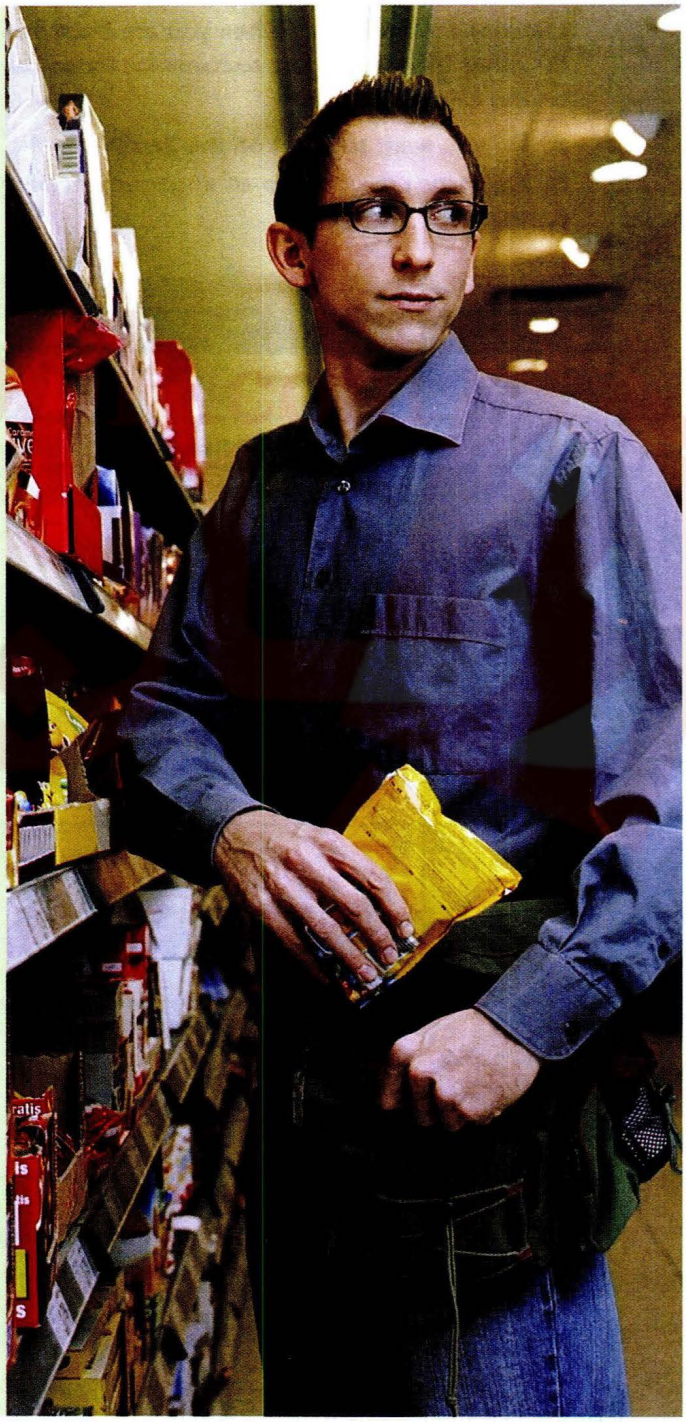
1 If I saw someone shoplifting in a store, I would . . .
- **a.** pretend I didn't notice.
- **b.** talk to the store manager.
- **c.** talk to the shoplifter.
- **d.** _____.

2 If I saw an elderly woman trying to cross a street, I would . . .
- **a.** keep walking.
- **b.** offer to help.
- **c.** try to stop traffic for her.
- **d.** _____.

3 If I saw someone standing on a highway next to a car with smoke coming from the engine, I would . . .
- **a.** continue driving.
- **b.** stop and help.
- **c.** use my cell phone to call the police.
- **d.** _____.

4 If I saw my friend's boyfriend or girlfriend with someone other than my friend, I would . . .
- **a.** say nothing.
- **b.** talk to my friend.
- **c.** talk to my friend's boyfriend or girlfriend.
- **d.** _____.

5 If I were eating dinner in a restaurant and I found a hair in my food, I would . . .
- **a.** remove it and continue eating.
- **b.** mention it to the server.
- **c.** demand to speak to the manager.
- **d.** _____.



B **GROUP WORK** Compare your choices for each situation in part A.

A: What would you do if you saw someone shoplifting in a store?
B: I'm not sure. Maybe I would pretend I didn't notice.
C: Really? I wouldn't. I would . . .

C **CLASS ACTIVITY** Take a class survey. Find out which choice was most popular for each situation. Talk about any other suggestions people added for **d**.

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Appendix

Countries and nationalities

This is a partial list of countries, many of which are presented in this book.

Argentina	Argentine
Australia	Australian
Austria	Austrian
Bolivia	Bolivian
Brazil	Brazilian
Canada	Canadian
Chile	Chilean
China	Chinese
Colombia	Colombian
Costa Rica	Costa Rican
Czech Republic	Czech
Ecuador	Ecuadorian
Egypt	Egyptian
England	English
France	French
Germany	German
Greece	Greek
Hungary	Hungarian
India	Indian
Indonesia	Indonesian
Ireland	Irish
Italy	Italian
Japan	Japanese
Malaysia	Malaysian
Mexico	Mexican
Morocco	Moroccan
New Zealand	New Zealander
Paraguay	Paraguayan
Peru	Peruvian
the Philippines	Filipino
Portugal	Portuguese
Russia	Russian
Singapore	Singaporean
South Korea	South Korean
Spain	Spanish
Switzerland	Swiss
Thailand	Thai
Turkey	Turkish
the United Kingdom	British
the United States	American
Uruguay	Uruguayan
Vietnam	Vietnamese

Irregular verbs

Present	Past	Participle	Present	Past	Participle
(be) am / is, are	was, were	been	keep	kept	kept
break	broke	broken	lose	lost	lost
bring	brought	brought	meet	met	met
build	built	built	put	put	put
buy	bought	bought	ride	rode	ridden
come	came	come	ring	rang	rung
do	did	done	run	ran	run
drink	drank	drunk	see	saw	seen
drive	drove	driven	send	sent	sent
eat	ate	eaten	set	set	set
fall	fell	fallen	speak	spoke	spoken
feel	felt	felt	stand	stood	stood
find	found	found	steal	stole	stolen
fly	flew	flown	swim	swam	swum
forget	forgot	forgotten	take	took	taken
give	gave	given	teach	taught	taught
go	went	gone	tell	told	told
grow	grew	grown	think	thought	thought
have	had	had	wear	wore	worn
hear	heard	heard	write	wrote	written

Comparative and superlative adjectives

Adjectives with *-er* and *-est*

big	dingy	huge	neat	safe
bright	dirty	large	new	short
busy	far	long	nice	slow
cheap	fast	loud	noisy	small
clean	heavy	messy	old	tall
dark	hot	near	quiet	young

Adjectives with *more* and *most*

attractive	dangerous	inconvenient	serious
beautiful	delicious	interesting	spacious
boring	difficult	modern	special
comfortable	exciting	patient	terrible
convenient	expensive	popular	unusual
cramped	famous	private	
crowded	important	run-down	

Irregular adjectives

good → better → the best bad → worse → the worst

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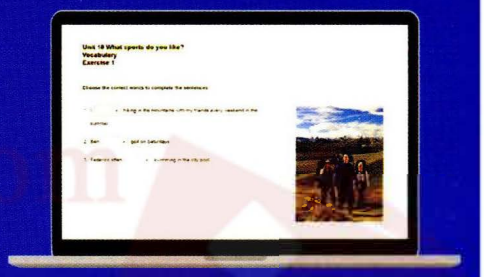

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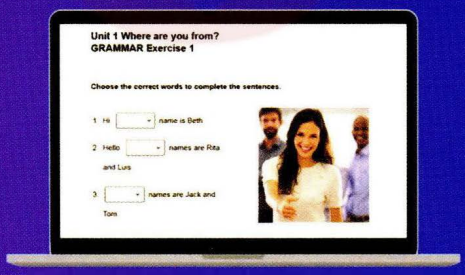

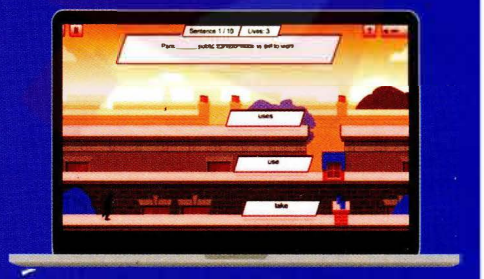

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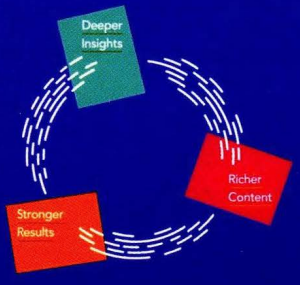

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1 Good memories

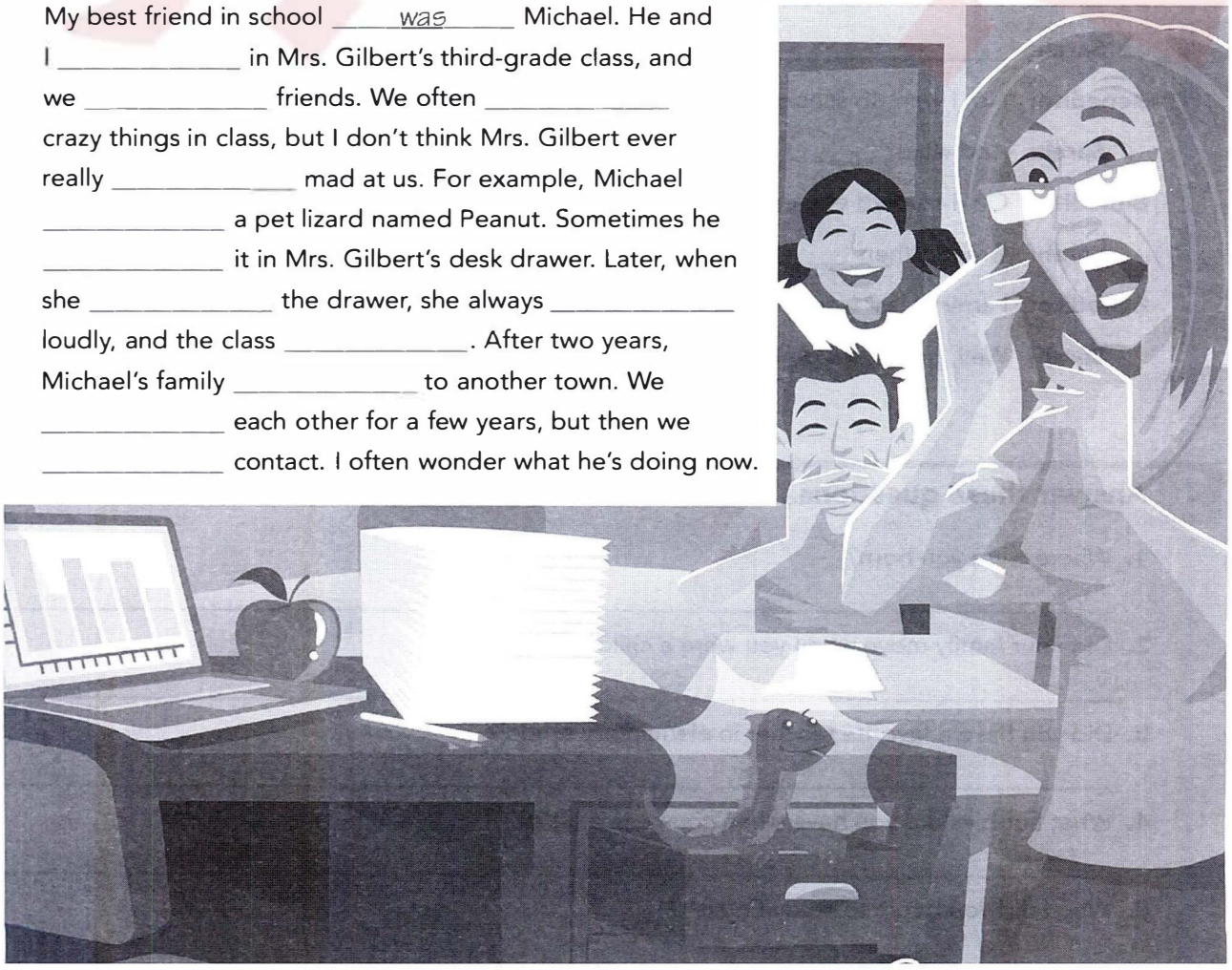
1 Past tense

A Write the past tense of these verbs.

Verb	Past tense	Verb	Past tense
be	was/were	hide	
become		laugh	
do		lose	
email		move	
get		open	
have		scream	

B Complete this paragraph. Use the past tense of each of the verbs in part A.

My best friend in school ___was___ Michael. He and I _____ in Mrs. Gilbert's third-grade class, and we _____ friends. We often _____ crazy things in class, but I don't think Mrs. Gilbert ever really _____ mad at us. For example, Michael _____ a pet lizard named Peanut. Sometimes he _____ it in Mrs. Gilbert's desk drawer. Later, when she _____ the drawer, she always _____ loudly, and the class _____. After two years, Michael's family _____ to another town. We _____ each other for a few years, but then we _____ contact. I often wonder what he's doing now.



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5 Wishes

A Which words or phrases often go with which verbs? Complete the chart.

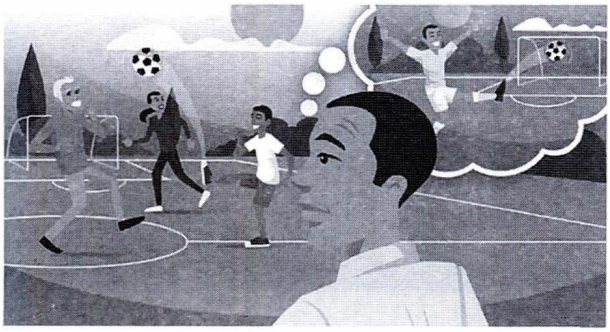
☐ guitar	☐ happier	☐ my own room	☐ soccer
☐ more free time	☑ healthy	☐ somewhere else	☐ to a new place

be	play	have	move
healthy			

B Describe what these people would like to change. Use *I wish* and words or phrases in part A.

1. I wish I were healthy.

2. _____



3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

13 That's entertainment!

1 Choose the correct words to complete these movie reviews.

Classic Movie Review

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Indiana Jones and the Kingdom of the Crystal Skull

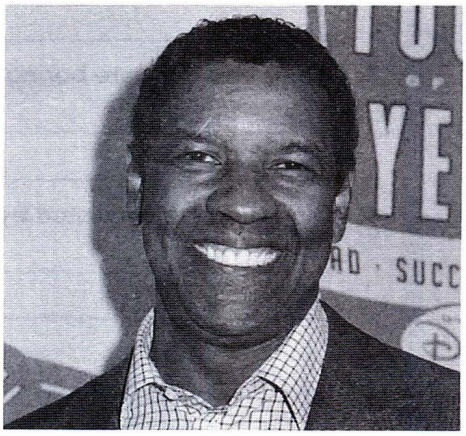
This action movie is dumb. It has ___amazing___ (amazed / amazing) action scenes, but the story is really _____ (bored / boring). I think the other Indiana Jones movies were _____ (excited / exciting), but I think this one is ridiculous.

Brian's Song

This drama is based on a _____ (fascinated / fascinating) true story. It's about Brian Piccolo, a football player who develops a terrible disease, and his friend Gayle Sayers. Maybe it doesn't sound _____ (interested / interesting), but it's a must-see. The film has great acting and a wonderful script. I was very _____ (moved / moving) by the story of the friendship between Piccolo and Sayers.

2 Choose the correct words.

1. Denzel Washington was ___outstanding___ (horrible / ridiculous / outstanding) in his last movie. I think he's a really great actor.
2. I really enjoyed all of the *Hunger Games* movies. In fact, I think they're _____ (terrible / wonderful / boring).
3. The special effects were great in that sci-fi movie we saw last week. They can do such _____ (silly / dumb / incredible) things with 3-D technology these days.
4. The latest *Star Wars* movie was _____ (dumb / disgusting / fantastic), and I'd love to see it again.



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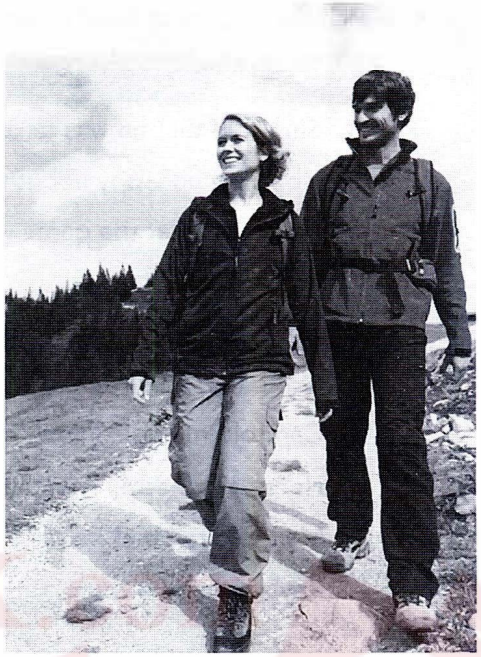
7 Choose the correct responses.

1. **A:** We're going to go hiking. Do you want to join us?
   B: _____
   • Sorry, I won't be able to. • What's up?
2. **A:** I'm really sorry. We'll be out of town this weekend.
   B: _____
   • I've made other plans. • No problem.
3. **A:** Meet us at 7:00. OK?
   B: _____
   • Oh, that's all right. • OK, sounds like fun.
4. **A:** I'm sorry. I won't be able to make it.
   B: _____
   • Well, never mind. • Great.



8 Yes or no?

A Which expressions would you use to accept an invitation? To refuse an invitation? Check (✓) the correct answer.

	Accept	Refuse
1. I'm really sorry.	☐	☐
2. Great.	☐	☐
3. Sounds like fun.	☐	☐
4. I've made other plans.	☐	☐
5. I won't be able to make it.	☐	☐
6. I'm busy.	☐	☐
7. Thanks a lot.	☐	☐
8. I'd love to.	☐	☐

B Use the expressions in part A to accept or refuse these invitations. Offer an excuse if you refuse.

1. Would you like to come to a soccer match with me tomorrow?
   _____
2. That new action movie looks great! Do you want to see it with me?
   _____
3. A friend asked me to go to the mall after class. Do you want to join us?
   _____

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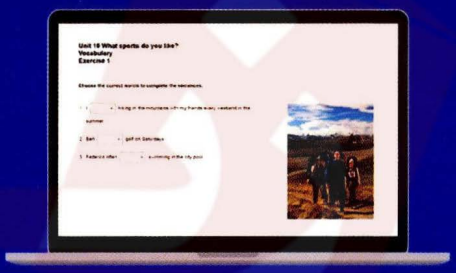

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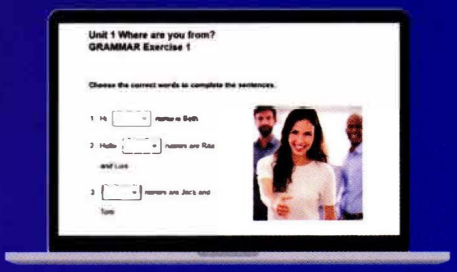

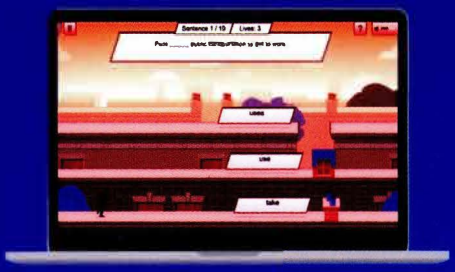

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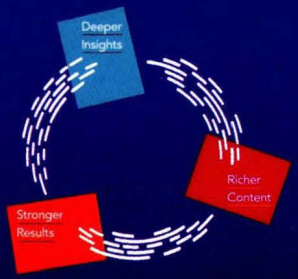

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